

17. (Amended) A computer-readable computer program product of claim 16, wherein said computer-readable program language comprises an Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) language.

REMARKS

Upon entry of the instant amendment, claims 1-18 are pending. Claims 2 and 12 have been amended to overcome the Section 112 rejections. Claim 17 has been amended to correct a typographical error.

Claim 17 was objected to because of the typographical error "saiaad." Claim 17 has been amended to recite "said" therefore. As such, Applicants respectfully submit that the basis for the objection is obviated.

Claims 2 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention. In particular, the language "Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) standard" was indicated to be indefinite "because the standard changes over time." Claims 2 and 12 have been amended to recite "an Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) standard." Applicants respectfully submit that this usage is not appreciably different from, say, "a microprocessor," which likewise changes over time. As such, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections.

Claims 1, 6, 11, and 16 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being unpatentable over Chang, U.S. Patent No. 5,230,049 ("Chang"). In order for there to be anticipation, each and every element of the claimed invention must be present in a single prior reference. Applicants respectfully submit that the claimed invention is not taught, suggested, or implied by Chang.

As discussed in the Specification, a computer system according to an implementation of the invention implements a translator and a compiler for compiling a machine readable language, such as ASN.1. When a source file is provided, the

system performs a line-by-line compare to determine if the file contains extended grammar constructs of the language. If not, then the source file is compiled. If so, however, then the source file is input to the translator to translate into basic grammar constructs.

In contrast, Chang has nothing whatsoever to do with a language having basic grammar constructs and extended grammar constructs. Instead, Chang relates to examining a file containing C code and SQL statements. Such SQL statements cannot in any way be considered a grammar construct of the programming language. Indeed, Chang explicitly states that SQL statements are "substantially different in format from programming statements used in languages such as C and COBOL." Col. 1, lines 40-42. Thus, Chang does not appear to have anything to do with, for example as recited in claim 1, "a translator adapted to translate between extended grammar constructs of a machine readable language and basic grammar constructs of said machine readable language." Indeed, Chang does not appear to even recognize the desirability of providing such a translator. As such, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections.

Claims 2, 7, 12, and 17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Chang in view of Bapat, U.S. Patent No. 5,291,583 ("Bapat"). Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention is not taught, suggested, or implied by Chang or Bapat, either singly or in combination. Bapat is relied on for allegedly teaching ASN.1 as "a machine readable language." Bapat, however, relates to "storing ASN.1 object instances in a relational database language such as SQL." Col. 1, lines 21-22. As discussed above, however, ASN.1 and SQL cannot in any way be considered to be a language having basic grammar constructs and extended grammar constructs, as generally recited in the claims at issue. Indeed, like Chang, Bapat does not appear to even recognize the problem of compiling a file in a language having basic and extended grammar constructs. As such, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections.

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Claims 3-5, 8-10, 13-15, and 18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Chang in view of Bapat and further in view of "Applicant Admitted Prior Art (APAA)." Chang and Bapat have been discussed above. Applicant Admitted Prior Art is indicated to merely specify particular ASN.1 grammar extensions. Because, however, APAA fails to relate in any way to a translator as recited in the claims at issue (indeed, that is a very object of the present invention), its combination with Chang and Bapat likewise fails to teach, suggest or imply the present invention. As such, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections.

For all of the above reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the application is in condition for allowance, which allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully requested,

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Marked Up Claims

2. (Amended) A system in accordance with claim 1, said machine readable language comprising [the] an Abstract Syntax Notation One standard

12. (Amended) A method in accordance with claim 11, said machine readable language comprising [the] an Abstract Syntax Notation One standard.

17. (Amended) A computer-readable computer program product of claim 16, wherein [said] said computer-readable program language comprises an Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) language.